



The
Seeing
Eye

**Annual
Report
1966-67**

**THE SEEING EYE
ANNUAL REPORT 1966-67**



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ERNEST C. KANZLER
1892-1967

A SHARED PURPOSE

In Kingston, New York, a young woman strides swiftly along the street on her way to her job as a receptionist-typist. A Georgia farmer comes in to breakfast after doing his early-morning chores. A college professor in California begins his lecture on marketing. In a small Vermont town a minister walks halfway across the town to visit a parishioner who is ill. A salesman threads his way through the chaotic garment district in New York to call on his customers. On the way home after a busy day helping others, a Detroit social worker goes shopping.

What do these people—real people, all of them—have in common?

One thing: they are all blind and they all use Seeing Eye dogs. These examples could be multiplied many times over, in many parts of the country. They are listed here to suggest that blindness is not necessarily the immobilizing handicap that all too many people—blind and sighted alike—believe it to be. You have only to glance at a roster of Seeing Eye graduates and their occupations to realize that the handicap, serious as it is, can be surmounted if the will to do it is strong enough.

Obviously, in the men and women who come to The Seeing Eye, the will *is* strong enough. These men and women share a single purpose: to free themselves of dependence on others. They want to go as far as they can—on their own, with whatever talents and capabilities they possess. In this, by and large, they are successful. The great majority of Seeing Eye graduates are employed. They are independent, contributing members of the community.

Yet for some graduates and many other blind people, a galling problem persists: namely, the stereotyped image that too much of the sighted world still holds—blind people can do only certain jobs; they are helpless; they must be insulated and cushioned against the rude shocks of life. Born of ancient myths and misconceptions, of feelings of pity mixed with fear, the stereotype works a double disservice. It keeps capable blind people walled off from jobs and professions they can clearly do, while depriving potential employers of urgently needed

manpower. The result is an unnecessary and too often tragic waste of human resources.

Fortunately, inroads against unenlightened attitudes are being made—through educational programs, through appropriate legislation, and, above all, through the examples set by blind people themselves. And Seeing Eye graduates have done their share and more of setting those examples: a list of the jobs they do would run to over 100 classifications, including a host of jobs once deemed impossible for them. By demonstrating their ability to come and go at will, whether on the job or getting to and from the job, they are continually proving their physical independence. In a wide range of occupations and professions they are continually proving their ability to compete on an equal footing with sighted workers. As time goes by, more and more employers are bound to see the point.

Last year, one more “generation” of determined men and women came to Morristown and went home with Seeing Eye dogs, prepared to make the point over and over again.

STUDENT SERVICES

One hundred sixty-four students successfully completed their training last year, eighty-eight of them with their first dogs and seventy-six with at least a second dog each. Sixty-four graduates were women, a slightly higher proportion than in the preceding year, when there were fifty-nine. It is interesting that for the first time in a decade the newcomers outnumbered those returning for replacements. Partly responsible for this development is the wide public attention focused on The Seeing Eye through the Walt Disney presentation, “Atta Girl, Kelly”, broadcast nationally during March. The factors most responsible, however, were the examples set by competent Seeing Eye graduates and their dogs. Another important factor was the growing influence of ophthalmologists, rehabilitation counselors, mobility teachers, and other professional personnel who are becoming better acquainted with the benefits to be derived from the Seeing Eye dog.

The students last year came from thirty states, the District of Columbia, Canada, and, indirectly, from Israel. An Israeli pursuing graduate studies in New York came to replace a dog guide which he had originally obtained in his own country and which had since grown too old to serve him adequately.

As in other years, Seeing Eye students reflected a broad cross-section of occupations and professions. Among them were farm workers, doctors, office workers, salesmen, piano tuners, college and high school teachers, students (including twenty-eight college students), homemakers, self-employed businessmen, lawyers, a musician, a stock broker, and an airline representative. Two of the students hold two of the most

unusual jobs being done by blind people anywhere. One is a post-mistress who, with one exception, is the only blind person in charge of a United States post office. The other is a young man employed as an automobile mechanic (see cover photo).

The Student Services Division is the first point of contact that a student has with the school. His application and doctor's report are screened here, and, if they satisfy basic qualifications, the Division sets in motion administrative machinery designed with the student's comfort, health, and convenience uppermost in mind. Travel arrangements are made, including round-trip fare and expenses from anywhere in the United States and Canada, paid by The Seeing Eye. Later, data obtained by the Division is helpful to the training department in the selection of a suitable dog, properly matched to the student in size and temperament. (Selections are tentative. Dogs, like humans, vary, and it just wouldn't do to place a small, bouncy Boxer with a big, exuberant six-footer. In a very few cases, the preliminary selection proves to be unworkable and another has to be made. Usually this is due to factors in the student's makeup which were not apparent in the admissions data.)

At the school the student has daily contact with the Division. His mail is read to him in confidence here by Miss Elizabeth Hutchinson's worthy successor, Miss Paula Pursley, a warm, tactful, and efficient young woman who on April 1 completed her first full year as the Division's director. Here the student is invited to talk over his problems—or anything else on his mind. Often he can find solutions, but always he can be sure of an understanding and sympathetic ear. As for his health care

Miss Pursley confers with student.



while at the school, The Seeing Eye has its own consulting physician, quickly available, and it also has a resident, full-time registered nurse on the staff. There were no extraordinary health problems last year, fortunately, and so the nurse's major responsibilities were to look after the special needs of twenty-one students with diabetes.

FIELD SERVICES

Field activities during the past fiscal year, while largely unchanged in nature, underwent a significant administrative change, being shifted from the Student Services Division to a division of its own. Robert Whitstock, who has demonstrated his outstanding abilities as field representative and administrative assistant since 1957, was made Vice President in charge of the new Field Services Division.

One of Mr. Whitstock's basic tasks is to convey the Seeing Eye message—of the freedom and self-fulfillment that can be realized through the use of a dog guide—to blind people throughout the country. This he does, directly and indirectly, through talks, lectures, conferences, films, interviews and any other means at his disposal. He talks to individuals and groups, to blind people themselves or to others—friends, relatives,

Robert Whitstock traveled 46,000 miles for The Seeing Eye.



professional rehabilitation people, doctors, nurses—who may be in a position to advise blind people on such matters as mobility and rehabilitation.

Last year, Mr. Whitstock traveled 46,000 miles, mostly by plane, visiting twenty-two states and the District of Columbia, including such distant states as California, Washington, and Oregon. He made personal calls on seventy-eight organizations and groups, including agencies serving blind persons, schools for blind children, and hospital staffs. He gave fifty-three talks and lectures, some with films; twelve of them were to hospital personnel including resident ophthalmologists, and fourteen were to groups of blind adults in regional and local rehabilitation programs. He gave other talks before the professional staffs of rehabilitation agencies and at schools for blind children. Mr. Whitstock also conferred individually with 162 graduates and thirty-three potential applicants.

BREEDING AND PROCUREMENT

Production figures at the Breeding Farm have climbed steadily for the past several years, and last year again they reached new peaks: More pups were produced and more “finished products” went home with graduates than ever before in the Farm’s twenty-year history. Forty-five litters totaling 142 pups were whelped, compared with thirty-four litters and 135 pups the year before.

Seventy dogs bred at the Farm earned their “working papers” last year, compared with sixty in 1965-66. The percentage increases, last year over the previous three years, are impressive: 16 percent higher than the 1965-66 figure, 60 percent more than the year before, and 170 percent over the year before *that*. (As geneticists point out, however, quality and quantity of animals cannot both be improved indefinitely, and a leveling off of the production curve is to be expected.)

Such hopeful statistics are, of course, viewed with satisfaction by the entire Seeing Eye staff but particularly so by John Weagley, head of the Division. “After all,” he says, “it’s our job to see that a steady supply of suitable dogs is maintained. Whether we breed them ourselves, get them as donations, or buy them, Seeing Eye dogs *must* have the right mental, physical, and temperamental specifications—and, above all, a sense of *responsibility*. So the more puppies we produce here the surer we can be that we’re getting enough of the right kind of dog and the less we have to depend on other sources of supply, which may not always be as plentiful as we might like.”

German shepherds are the only dogs bred in the Seeing Eye’s highly scientific breeding program, and they are, of course, the breed most used for guide work, though Labrador retrievers, Boxers, Golden retrievers, and some mixed breeds are also used. The breeding program is directly supervised by Mr. Weagley, who is a geneticist. Another

geneticist, Dr. Otto Pfau, a former member of the Rutgers University faculty, is research consultant to the program.

In addition to producing a gratifyingly high proportion of dogs with stable and gentle temperaments, the breeding program has also succeeded in stabilizing the rate of pups found to have faulty hip formation (hip dysplasia), a common defect in thirty or more breeds. Hip dysplasia has been a long-time problem, and, although research has validated control measures, its actual causes are still undetermined. That the breeding program has been able to produce the results it has is therefore a source of optimism. There is room for improvement, says Mr. Weagley, but we may draw some comfort from the fact that the incidence of hip problems among home-grown pups is about one-half that among pups obtained from outside sources.

Obviously, producing pups is only a first step. What happens to the pups between the time they enter the world and the time they actually go to work? Well, they have a lot of growing up to do, and that's something that can't be done—done properly—in a kennel. Psychologists and professional dog people know that dogs must have human companionship and affection as pups or they become less adaptable to society later on. But Seeing Eye pups can't get that kind of attention at the Farm—there simply are too many of them and too few humans to go around. The solution? That's where the 4-H Clubs come in.

Ever since the beginning of the breeding program, youngsters in 4-H Clubs scattered throughout nearby New Jersey counties have been supplying "T.L.C."—tender, loving care—in their own homes, where young pups can get used to the hurly-burly of family living. At two or three months of age, when the pups no longer need their mothers, they





Growing up together: 4-H Club youngster and Seeing Eye pup.

are given to responsible youngsters to raise as part of their 4-H activities. The children receive dog-food allowances, and any veterinarians' fees are paid by The Seeing Eye. Liaison is maintained by a member of the Breeding and Procurement Division and an assistant who joined the staff last year. They make periodic inspection tours and handle any problems that may come up. Their job is to make sure the pups are growing up healthy—not only physically but psychologically as well. When, at twelve to fourteen months, the dogs are mature enough for serious training, they are returned to The Seeing Eye. Very often, the 4-H children take on a new pup to raise. Last year, 4-H Club members, in aggregate, had an average of 100 pups in their care at any given time; a total of eighty-eight dogs were delivered to the Training Division during the year.

As a result of the growing numbers of pups at the Breeding Farm, the number of families cooperating in the 4-H Club-Seeing Eye program has likewise grown rapidly. Once again The Seeing Eye wishes to thank all of the participating families—as well as the county agents in the New Jersey Extension Service who supervise the 4-H Clubs—for their enormous contributions to Seeing Eye success.

TRAINING DIVISION

Training a Seeing Eye dog requires, among other things, consistent adherence to two basic rules: correct the dog immediately, firmly, and unmistakably when it does the wrong thing, and praise it—to the skies, if necessary—when it does what you want it to do. Training humans is more complicated. Humans also need praise and affection, but much else besides. The vital link connecting the two, blind person and dog, is the instructor, who teaches them both their respective jobs and also how to work together smoothly, as a single unit.

It takes three months of patience and diligence (not to say dedication) to train a dog guide. The instructor works with a string of ten or twelve “raw recruits” for hours every day. He introduces them to traffic and noise; teaches them basic obedience—sit, stay, down, fetch, and so on. After awhile they go on to more advanced subject matter. The dog learns how to work in the special harness, stop at curbs, and, when on the job, to take any distractions in stride—four-footed ones or any other kind. It learns how to take its master where he wants to go, by means, essentially, of three spoken commands: Forward, Right, Left. It learns how to guide him around hazards in his path and to judge whether or not it’s safe to let him walk under a tree branch or low awning. The lessons are many. But perhaps the most important lesson of all—it might one day save the master’s life—is *disobedience*.

The dog has learned, after weeks of drill, to obey without question. Now it learns to *question* a command; if necessary, to resist it. Suppose for example, the master, unaware of an oncoming car, orders the dog forward. The dog can see that *it* has time to run across the road, but what about its master? There’s a matter of judgment here, and the dog is the judge. If it’s unsafe for the master, the dog must learn to stand fast. Only when it’s perfectly safe for them both will it move. The dog is constantly tested by the instructor who in the final stages of training carries out his tests blindfolded. No dog is ever considered a “finished product” unless it meets all Seeing Eye standards with full marks.

The school, as mentioned earlier, tries to make a good match between blind student and dog, and the procedure is far from casual. A great deal of thought and care go into it. When the student arrives in Morristown, a dog has tentatively been selected for him, and they are introduced to each other. This is no casual matter either. But important as the first meeting is, it can sometimes be disappointing. This wonderful animal which the student has been so looking forward to meeting hardly gives him the time of day! For to the dog, of course, he is just another stranger.

“I’ll be polite, as I always am,” the dog says to itself. “I don’t mind going over and saying hello. But what’s he to me, really? My boss is back there, my instructor. *He’s* my pack leader, not this stranger.”

It takes time—though not as much as one might think. After the first



Seeing Eye dogs learn their job.

meeting the dog and its new master are together day and night, training together, doing everything together. The shaky relationship grows firmer. Psychologically speaking, the instructor recedes into the background, but remains physically always near, ready to make a correction whenever necessary. Then at some point in the four-week training period, in the great majority of cases, "it" happens. Almost imperceptibly, day by day, a transference of loyalty and affection has been taking place, and one day it is complete. The dog no longer yearns for its instructor but has given itself entirely to its blind master. From then on they are well on their way to forming a true partnership.

At the end of the training period, the partnership, though duly contracted, may still not be perfect; there may still be some rough spots that need ironing out after the student finally goes home with his new "eyes". This also takes some time. Most minor problems can be cleared up by a telephone call or an exchange of letters. If on-the-spot help is

needed, a supervisor is dispatched to the graduate's home, wherever it might be, for as long as necessary. Last year, the supervisor, a man with twenty-one years' experience, worked with more than 100 students in thirteen states. On some of these visits he also took the opportunity to make courtesy calls on graduates without any problems. Such follow-up service continues to be a source of great reassurance to Seeing Eye graduates.

Skirting obstacles is an important lesson.



All Seeing Eye dogs must meet strict standards.

GRANTS

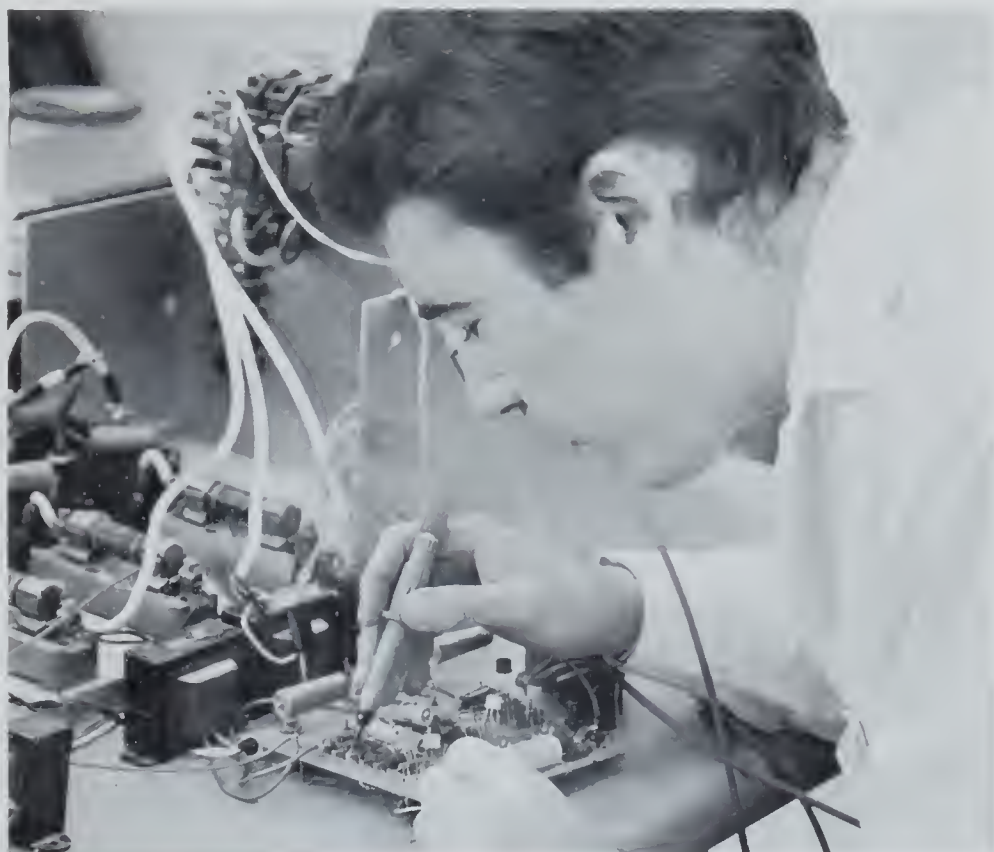
In its tenth anniversary year, the Seeing Eye grants program was organized as a separate division with its own director, Bruce A. Reid, who joined the staff in January 1967, and with its own special advisory council of experts in various fields. The council will meet twice a year to consider proposals and recommend action to the Board of Trustees. The council members are: Dr. Mark W. Allam, dean of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine; Dr. Richard E. Hoover, an ophthalmologist and a pioneer in mobility and low-vision aids;

Dr. Irving H. Leopold, chairman of the ophthalmology department at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York; Dr. A. E. Maumenee, director of the Wilmer Institute at Johns Hopkins Hospital; Dr. Mark L. Morris, Jr., of the Morris Animal Foundation, Denver; Dr. Frank W. Newell, chairman of the ophthalmology department, at the University of Chicago; and Louis H. Rives, Jr., of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Ninety-three grants totaling \$1,247,180 have been made since the start of the grants program in 1958. The bulk of the funds, 71.3 percent, were allocated in the field of ophthalmology, for the construction of research facilities, for equipment, manpower, and research. Grants in support of veterinary research constituted 11.3 percent of the total; grants in the field of orientation, mobility and rehabilitation, 10.7 percent; and general-purpose grants for projects benefiting blind people, 6.7 percent.

During the 1966-67 fiscal year allocations reached a new high for a single year of \$339,970, distributed among nineteen institutions.

Summaries for the past year and for the ten-year period from 1958 through 1967 are on the next two pages.



Ophthalmic research is supported by Seeing Eye grants.

GRANTS, 1966-1967

Ophthalmology

<i>Recipient</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Johns Hopkins Hospital (The Wilmer Institute)	Renovation costs, equipment, and staff for a surgical re- search laboratory	\$112,031
Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center	To support construction of ophthalmic research	50,000
Retina Foundation	To support construction of neurophysiology and ophthal- mic physics laboratory	33,334
University of Florida	Construct and equip ophthalmic research facility	30,000
Retina Foundation	Support summer scholarships in biomedical research	2,500
Colgate University	To support honors student in study of chemistry of sight at Retina Foundation	380
	TOTAL.....	\$228,245

Veterinary Research

University of Pennsylvania	To support and equip pulmonary function laboratory	\$ 7,575
	Dorothy Eustis Fellowship	7,500
Morris Animal Foundation	For research studies	14,258
	TOTAL.....	\$ 29,333

Orientation and Mobility

San Francisco State College	Defray travel expenses, extension and observation study trip by mobility instructors	\$ 3,500
Rhode Island Association for the Blind	Summer mobility program for blind children	2,300
Colorado State College	Summer course in orientation and mobility	1,875
Brigham Young University	Summer workshop in orientation and mobility	1,600
Missouri School for the Blind	Houseparent workshop in orientation and mobility	800
	TOTAL.....	\$ 10,075

Miscellaneous

Recordings for the Blind, Inc.	Assist in a disc-to-tape conversion project	\$ 50,000
Science for the Blind	Help defray general operating expenses	18,000
"Dialogue" Publications	Help support general operations	2,500
National Society for the Prevention of Blindness	Defray cost of reprints of eye safety film	1,575
Travelers Aid Society	Help defray administrative expenses	1,000
	TOTAL.....	\$ 73,075
	GRAND TOTAL IN ALL AREAS	\$340,728
	Less unused balance refunded (Brigham Young University)	758
	NET AMOUNT GRANTED	\$339,970

GRANTS, 1958-1967

Ophthalmology

University of California, Los Angeles (construction)	\$ 55,000
Colgate University (research scholarship)	380
Columbia Presbyterian Med. Center (construction)	100,000
(uveitis study)	25,000
University of Florida (construction)	55,000
Harvard Medical School (endowment)	25,000
University of Louisville (construction)	25,000
Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital (construction)	30,000
N.J. State Comm. for the Blind (amblyopia clinics)	31,000
New York University Medical Center (pathology laboratory)	87,813
The Ophthalmological Foundation (glaucoma screening)	25,000
Research to Prevent Blindness (national survey)	1,000
Retina Foundation (construction)	160,000
(research scholarships)	2,500
Wills Eye Hospital (pathology laboratory)	47,657
The Wilmer Institute (construction)	60,000
(surgical laboratory)	122,031
Yale University (construction)	25,000
(equipment)	12,000
TOTAL	\$889,381

Veterinary Research

Colorado State University (elbow dysplasia) (ovary irradiation)	\$ 23,297
University of Illinois (canine babesiosis)	4,030
Iowa State University (uremia)	3,582
Ohio State University (ocular fundi, nephritis, kidney maturation)	19,025
Oklahoma State University (nephritis)	4,350
University of Pennsylvania (Eustis Fellowships)	68,000
(student summer projects)	4,460
(laboratory equipment)	7,575
(symposium)	1,948
Purdue University (demodectic mange)	5,530
TOTAL	\$141,797

Orientation, Mobility and Rehabilitation

American Foundation for the Blind (mobility conference)	\$ 1,020
Brigham Young University (workshop, orientation & mobility)	842
Colorado State College (orientation & mobility courses)	3,297
University of Houston (mobility workshops)	4,600
Michigan State University (physical education workshops)	900
University of Minnesota (orientation & mobility courses)	11,000
Missouri School for the Blind (workshop, orientation & mobility)	800
New York University Med. Center (rehabilitation program)	5,202
University of Pittsburgh (skin stimulation communication)	7,000
Rhode Island Assn. for the Blind (summer mobility course)	2,300
San Francisco State College (orientation & mobility courses)	18,342
The C. W. Shilling Research Center (teaching auditory cues)	31,500
Stanford Research Inst. (optical to tactile image conversion)	45,500
Miscellaneous (to publish results of dog guide demand study)	750
TOTAL	\$133,053

Miscellaneous

American Assn. of Workers for the Blind (program development)	\$ 3,000
"Dialogue" (recorded magazine for the blind)	2,500
Experiment in International Living (scholarships for blind students)	2,874
National Society for the Prevention of Blindness (film prints)	1,575
Perkins School for the Blind (aid to international conference)	1,000
Recordings for the Blind, Inc. (disc-to-tape conversion)	50,000
Science for the Blind (program development)	20,000
Travelers Aid Society (program development)	2,000
TOTAL	\$ 82,949

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL GRANTS\$1,247,180



The Seeing Eye story is told through T V and other media.

INFORMATION SERVICES

A major task of The Seeing Eye is to convey information, in a variety of forms and from a variety of sources, to a variety of people—to blind people, their families and friends, to doctors, nurses, rehabilitation personnel, potential employers, the public in general. One objective is to help give every blind person who could benefit from using a dog guide the chance to make up his own mind about whether or not to obtain one. Another is to help create a climate of acceptance in several areas, so that blind persons and Seeing Eye graduates, specifically, are not disadvantaged by ancient negative attitudes. The target areas are housing, employment, and the public sector, where Seeing Eye dog users are still sometimes barred from visiting relatives or friends in hospitals, from restaurants, and from certain other public places.

In implementing a broad information program such as The Seeing Eye's, a number of communications tools and techniques are employed. One of these tools was put into production last year: a half-hour documentary, filmed in color, which will describe the school's work and some of its results. Primary emphasis will be on erasing the stereotype of the helpless blind person. A number of representative graduates will be

filmed in daily routines at home and at work in their own communities, doing a variety of jobs and actually demonstrating the adaptability not only of blind persons but of Seeing Eye dogs as well. David Wolper Productions, noted makers of documentary films, are the producers, commissioned by The Seeing Eye under a special appropriation.

The Walt Disney three-part television film, "Atta Girl, Kelly", was seen by millions of Americans who were given a comprehensive idea of what The Seeing Eye is, what it does, and what it stands for. Earlier in the fiscal year, The Seeing Eye's work was described in a segment of another NBC coast-to-coast network program, this one dealing with the dog in its many relationships with man.

Television and radio public service announcements continued as an effective means of reaching mass audiences. For non-television audiences—school and college groups, mobility specialists, civic clubs, service organizations, hospital personnel—the four Seeing Eye films were shown a total of 550 times. The audiences totaled more than 30,000, and were distributed through 40 states—and Nigeria (where a film was shown at the request of a Seeing Eye graduate who is a school-teacher there).

The Seeing Eye received coverage in the press last year, including newspapers, general magazines, company periodicals, books, and other types of publications. One source of coverage is Mr. Whitstock's field program, which again generated a number of press interviews as well as interviews on radio and television in various parts of the country. Mr. Whitstock also published three articles in professional publications of interest to mobility specialists. Free-lance writers and authors were supplied background material for books and articles, several of which were published during the year, others to be published later. Probably The Seeing Eye's largest single press exposure resulted from a *Look Magazine* article prepared during the year but actually published in October 1967. This was a five-page picture story dramatizing the 4-H Club program. The magazine's circulation is over 7,500,000. Among the most important of the school's own publications, of course, is *The Seeing Eye Guide*, a vital communications channel between the school and its friends, graduates, members, and other interested persons. Issued four times each year, in braille and print editions, it has a circulation of 24,000.

HEADQUARTERS

Visitors to the school last year came in large groups and small. Early in the year, at Christmastime (when no training classes were in session), there was the second annual Open House. This attracted some 500 friends and neighbors of The Seeing Eye, who had a chance to tour the buildings, see films and exhibits, and partake of refreshment. Later, the

school was host to a group of fifty educators from twenty-nine countries who were in the United States to attend the International Conference of Educators of Blind Youth, at the Perkins School, in Watertown, Massachusetts. Then there were the usual groups of graduate students specializing in mobility, from Boston College, Western Michigan University, and Seton Hall University. Two new groups came from Florida State University and San Francisco State College, respectively, their trips made possible wholly or in part by Seeing Eye support.

Visitors also came singly or in pairs. A number of Seeing Eye graduates and potential applicants were welcomed during the year. And the school, represented by the President, James Carey, and by members of the staff, was signally honored by the visit of two old friends, Miss Mary Switzer, head of Social and Rehabilitation Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Miss Isabella Diamond, director of special projects for the American Association of Workers for the Blind. Another special friend welcomed by the school was Miss Louise Cowan, national director of welfare services for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

The school was not only visited, but members of the staff also did some visiting. As part of an exchange arrangement, a group of instructors and administrative officers made a field trip to the Matheny School for children with cerebral palsy, some of whom are also blind. The object is to share ideas and techniques with respect to training and mobility. The Training Division staff, divided into three delegations, also paid a series of three-day visits to Hines Veterans Hospital, near Chicago. Their aim was to learn all they could about the "long cane" method of mobility and orientation taught there.

International educators of blind youth visit headquarters.



THE SEEING EYE ANNUAL REPORT

Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1967

STATEMENT OF CHANGES GENERAL FUND

Operations:	
Income:	
From investments	\$ 603,453
From trusts	86,208
Contributions and sundry ..	29,433
Total	<u>719,094</u>
Expense:	
Students' services	107,031
Dog breeding and procure- ment	94,280
Dog training	167,221
Dietary, household, and grounds	123,411
Public and professional infor- mation services	102,212
General and administrative ..	118,208
Total	<u>712,363</u>
Net income from operations ..	6,731
Other income and (expense):	
Investment counsel fee	(1,020)
Gain on sale of securities	6,455
Replacements and minor addi- tions	(33,938)
Excess of expense over income	(21,772)
Fund balance, Sept. 30, 1966 ...	951,138
Fund balance, Sept. 30, 1967 ...	<u><u>\$ 929,366</u></u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES CAPITAL FUNDS

Additions:	
Income from investments	\$ 151,929
Legacies	766,119
Student payments	12,234
Gain on sale of securities	126,935
Total	<u>1,057,217</u>
Deductions:	
Grants	339,970
Investment counsel fee	20,008
Sundry expenses	750
Total	<u>360,728</u>
Net increase—	
Capital Funds	696,489
Fund balances, Sept. 30, 1966 ..	18,140,803
Fund balances, Sept. 30, 1967 ..	<u><u>\$18,837,292</u></u>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

Assets:	
Cash	\$ 312,474
Accrued interest receivable ..	95,426
Investment in securities—at cost or market value of donation (market value \$24,668,000) .	17,868,037
Deposits and prepaid expenses	3,148
Land, buildings, and equipment —at cost, no depreciation provided	1,507,075
	<u><u>\$19,786,160</u></u>
Liabilities and funds:	
Accounts payable	\$ 19,502
General Fund	929,366
Capital Funds:	
General Legacies Fund	12,676,803
Grants Fund	3,131,171
Security Fund	839,344
Restricted Funds	558,511
Security Endowment Fund ..	124,388
Land and Buildings Fund ..	1,507,075
	<u>18,837,292</u>
	<u><u>\$19,786,160</u></u>

OPINION OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Trustees of
The Seeing Eye, Inc.
Morristown, New Jersey

We have examined the statement of assets, liabilities and funds of The Seeing Eye, Inc. as of September 30, 1967 and the related statements of changes in funds for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. However, it was not practical to extend our examination of legacies and contributions received beyond accounting for amounts so recorded.

In our opinion, the statements identified above present fairly the financial position of The Seeing Eye, Inc. at September 30, 1967, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

HURDMAN and CRANSTOUN
Certified Public Accountants

November 2, 1967
New York, N.Y.



THE SEEING EYE, INC., MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY